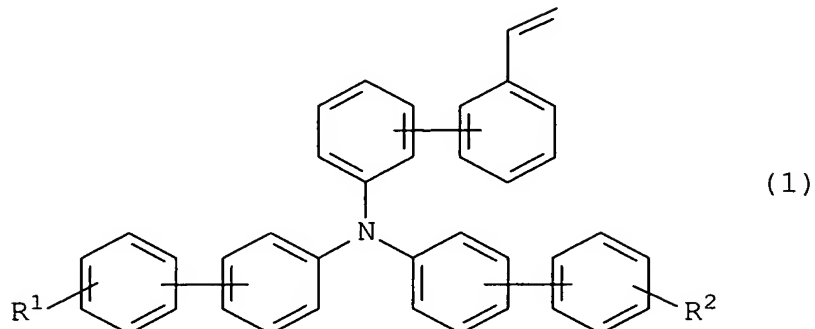


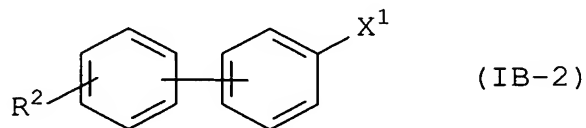
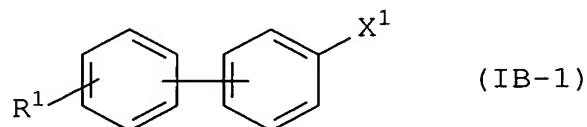
What is claimed is:

1. A process for producing a vinyl compound shown by the following formula (1):



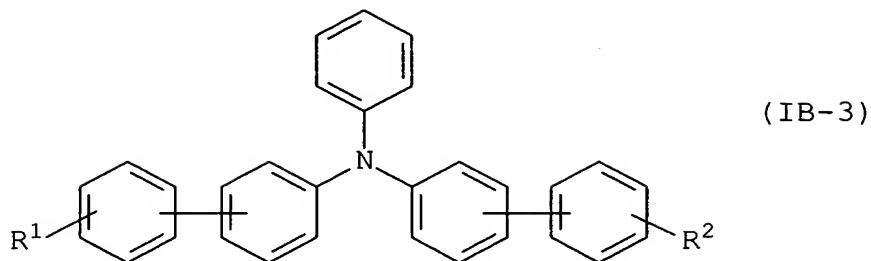
wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different, each representing a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group and R^1 or R^2 is an alkyl group; said process comprising the following steps:

(i) reacting aniline with compounds represented by the formulae (IB-1) and (IB-2):



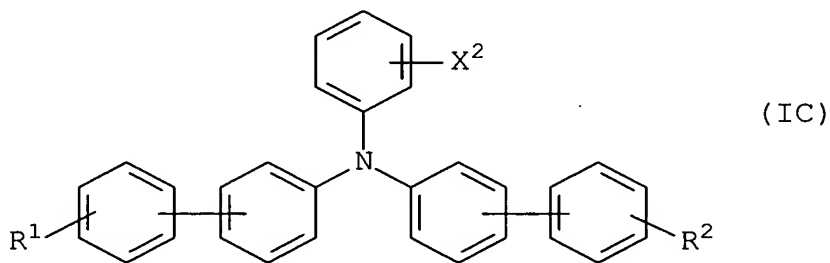
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to form a compound represented by the following formula (IB-3):



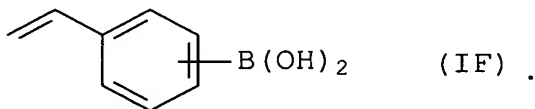
wherein X^1 in formulae (IB-1) and (IB-2) represents a halogen
15 atom, and each of R^1 and R^2 in formulae (IB-1), (IB-2) and (IB-3)
has the same meanings as defined above;

(ii) halogenating the compound (IB-3) to form a compound
represented by the following formula (IC):



20 wherein X^2 in formula (IC) represents a halogen atom,
and each of R^1 and R^2 has the same meanings as defined
above; and

(iii) reacting the compound (IC) with a
dihydroxyborostyrene shown in the following formula (IF):



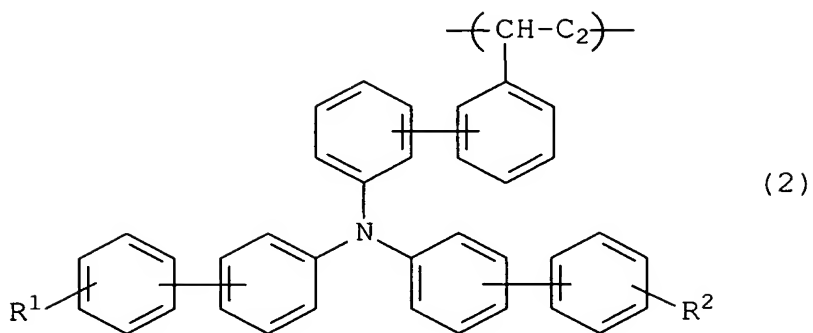
2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the
reaction of the aniline with the compounds (IB-1) and
(IB-2) is carried out in the presence of a palladium

catalyst in combination with
5 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene, and the molar
ratio of the palladium catalyst relative to the phosphorus
ligand is 1/10 to 5/1.

3. The process according to claim 1, wherein the
reaction of the aniline with the compounds (IB-1) and
(IB-2) is carried out in the presence of a
bis(dibenzalacetone)palladium as a catalyst in
5 combination with a phosphorous ligand, and the molar ratio
of the palladium catalyst relative to the phosphorus ligand
is 1/10 to 5/1.

4. The process according to claim 1, wherein the
reaction of the aniline with the compounds (IB-1) and
(IB-2) is carried out by the use of an alkali metal alkoxide
in a proportion of 2 to 3 mol relative to 1 mol of the
5 aniline.

5. An organic electroluminescent device, which
comprises an organic layer between a pair of electrodes,
and the organic layer comprises at least one layer
containing a vinyl polymer comprising a unit represented
5 by the following formula (2):



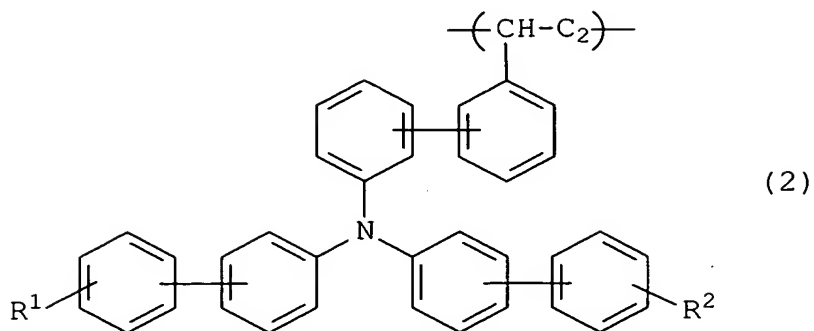
wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different, each representing a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

10 wherein the organic layer comprises (a) a hole-transporting layer containing the vinyl polymer, a light-emitting layer and an electron-transporting layer, or (b) a hole-transporting layer containing the vinyl polymer and a light-emissive electron-transporting layer,
15 and

an anode buffer layer is interposed between the hole-transporting layer and an anode of the electrodes, and

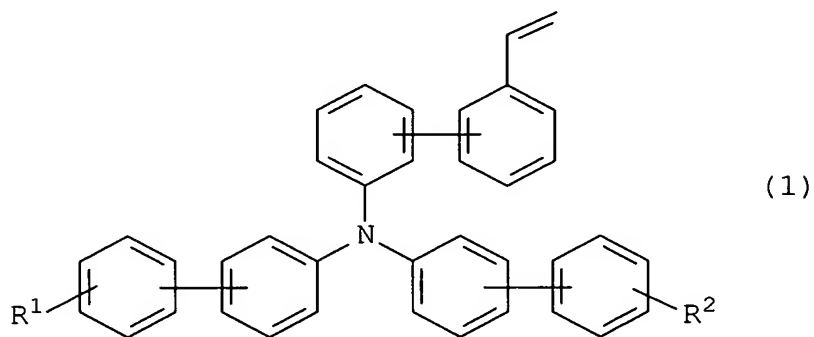
20 wherein the anode buffer layer comprises a poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) chemically doped with a polystyrene.

6. A vinyl polymer comprising a unit represented by the following formula (2):



wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different, each
 5 representing a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkoxy
 group.

7. The vinyl polymer according to claim 6, wherein
 the vinyl polymer is a homopolymer of a vinyl compound
 represented by the following formula (1):



5 wherein R^1 and R^2 are the same or different from each other,
 and each represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or an alkoxy
 group; or

the vinyl polymer is a copolymer of the vinyl compound and
 a copolymerizable monomer.

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8. The vinyl polymer according to claim 6, wherein the glass transition temperature of the vinyl polymer is 200 to 250°C.

9. The vinyl polymer according to claim 6, wherein the number-average molecular weight of the vinyl polymer is 5,000 to 500,000.